

using one or more heated molds, and dried/cured in the mold.

Thermoformed molded fiber products include, but are not limited to, plates, bowls, clamshells, trays, lids, food or foodservice contact packaging, and consumer or other product packaging.

Thermoformed molded fiber products are relatively dense, with a typical fiber density above 0.5 grams per cubic centimeter, and are generally characterized by relatively smooth surfaces. They may be derived from any virgin or recycled cellulose fiber source (including, but not limited to, those sourced from wood, woody crops, agricultural crops/byproducts/residue, and agricultural/industrial/other waste). They may have any weight, shape, dimensionality, design, or size, and may be bleached, unbleached, dyed, colored, or printed. They may include ingredients, additives, or chemistries to enhance functionality including, but not limited to, anti-microbial, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, heat/flammable resistant, hydrophobic, oleophobic, absorbent, or adsorbent. Thermoformed molded fiber products may also be subject to other processing or treatments, including, but not limited to, hot or after pressing, die-cutting, punching, trimming, padding, perforating, printing, labeling, dyeing, coloring, coating, laminating, embossing, debossing, repacking, or denesting. Thermoformed molded fiber products subject to this investigation may also have additional design features, including, but not limited to, tab closures, venting, channeling, or stiffening.

Thermoformed molded fiber products remain covered by the scope of this investigation if the subject product is encased by exterior packaging. They also remain covered by the scope of this investigation whether imported alone, or in any combination of subject and non-subject merchandise (e.g., a lid or cover of any type packaged with a molded fiber bowl, addition of any items to make the thermoformed molded fiber packaging suitable for end-use such as absorbent pads). When thermoformed molded fiber products are imported in combination with non-subject merchandise, only the thermoformed molded fiber products are subject merchandise.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on paper plates from People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are thermoformed molded fiber products imported as packaging material that enclose and/or surround non-subject merchandise prepackaged for final sale upon importation into the United States (e.g., molded fiber packaging surrounding a cellular phone).

Thermoformed molded fiber products include thermoformed molded fiber products matching the above description that have been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country by performing finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of

manufacture of the thermoformed molded fiber products. Examples of finishing, packaging, or other processing in a third country that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the thermoformed molded fiber products include, but are not limited to, hot or after pressing, die-cutting, punching, trimming, padding, perforating, printing, labeling, dyeing, coloring, coating, laminating, embossing, debossing, repacking, or denesting.

Thermoformed molded fiber products are classified under subheadings 4823.70.0020 and 4823.70.0040, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Imports may also be classified under subheadings 4823.61.0020, 4823.61.0040, 4823.69.0020, 4823.69.0040, 4823.90.1000, HTSUS. References to the HTSUS classification are provided for convenience and customs purposes, and the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Adjustment to Cash Deposit Rate for Export Subsidies
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- V. Application of Facts Available and Use of Adverse Inference
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Rely Exclusively on the Financial Statements of Suparma to Calculate Surrogate Financial Ratios in the Final Determination
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Reconsider Its Rejection of Suparma's 2024 Financial Statements
 - Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Zero Tariffs Used in its Water Surrogate Value Calculation
 - Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Use Inbound, Not Outbound, Rates for its Brokerage and Handling
 - Comment 5: Commerce's Use of the Cohen's *d* Test is Inconsistent with the Recent Federal Circuit Decision
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) with Regards to Chinese Purchases of Semi-Finished Goods
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Use the Most Recent Factors of Production (FOP) Database in the Final Determination
 - Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Margin Calculation Program to Cure Ministerial Errors in the Billing Adjustment Calculation
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Use Contemporaneous Information to Value Inland Truck Freight Rates and Brokerage and Handling
 - Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Include All Subject Merchandise in the Final Determination
 - Comment 11: Whether Commerce Should Have Selected a Voluntary Respondent

Comment 12: Whether Commerce Must Explain Why Its New Price Difference Test Is Not Arbitrary

Comment 13: Whether Commerce's Ratio Test Is Inconsistent with the Statute

Comment 14: Whether Commerce Must Provide Full Explanations of All the Aspects of Its New Differential Pricing Analysis

Comment 15: Whether Commerce's Differential Pricing Test Is Not a Reasonable Test for Determining if a Pattern of Pricing Exists

Comment 16: Whether to Modify the Basis for Commerce's New Price Difference Test

Comment 17: Whether Commerce Should Make Adjustments to the Antidumping Duty (AD) Rates to Avoid a Double Remedy in the Absence of New Subsidy Allegation Information

Comment 18: Whether Commerce Should Make an Adjustment to Account for Countervailed Domestic Subsidies to Avoid Applying a Double Remedy

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-18890 Filed 9-29-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

C-533-941]

Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof From India: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable September 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin Blythe or Joshua Jacobson, Office IV, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-3457 and (202) 482-0266, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 12, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated a countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of imports of certain freight rail couplers and parts thereof (freight rail couplers) from India.¹ Currently, the preliminary determination is due no later than October 16, 2025.

¹ See *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof From India: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 90 FR 40055 (August 18, 2025).

Postponement of Preliminary Determination

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation within 65 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 703(c)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation until no later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On September 22, 2025, the petitioner² timely requested that Commerce postpone the preliminary CVD determination.³ The petitioner stated that it requests postponement so that Commerce can fully analyze the forthcoming questionnaire responses of the mandatory respondents and issue supplemental questionnaires, as necessary.⁴

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner submitted its request for postponement of the preliminary determination in this investigation 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and stated the reasons for its request. Commerce finds no compelling reason to deny the request. Therefore, in accordance with section 703(c)(1)(A) of the Act, Commerce is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determination in the investigation to no later than 130 days after the date on which this investigation was initiated, *i.e.*, December 22, 2025.⁵ Pursuant to section

705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determination of this investigation will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determination.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 703(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: September 25, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–19028 Filed 9–29–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–979, C–570–980]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews and Intent To Revoke the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, in Part

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on a request from Nextracker LLC (Nextracker), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating and issuing preliminary results of changed circumstances reviews (CCRs) of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells (solar cells), whether or not assembled into modules, from the People's Republic of China (China) to revoke the orders, in part, with respect to certain products. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 30, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Shaheen, Acting Director, Office of Antidumping Policy, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Business Day Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

Background

On December 7, 2012, Commerce published the AD and CVD orders on solar cells from China.¹ On June 27, 2025, Nextracker, an importer of solar cells, requested that Commerce initiate CCRs to revoke the *Orders*, in part, with respect to certain products, pursuant to section 751(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216(b).² Nextracker stated that it qualifies as an importer of solar cells currently subject to duties and, as such, is an interested party.³

On June 30, 2025, the American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing (the petitioner), filed a letter of no opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request.⁴ On July 15, 2025, Bila Solar, Inc. and Sunspark Group each filed a letter of no opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request.⁵ On July 18 and July 21, 2025, Commerce received letters of no opposition from Jinko Solar and Canadian Solar, respectively.⁶

Scope of the Orders⁷

The merchandise covered by these *Orders* is crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, and modules, laminates, and panels, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels and building integrated materials.

These *Orders* cover crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells of thickness equal to

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 77 FR 73017 (December 7, 2012) (CVD Order); and *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 73018 (December 7, 2012) (AD Order) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See Nextracker's Letter, "Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Request for Changed Circumstances Review," dated June 27, 2025 (Nextracker's CCR Request).

³ *Id.*

⁴ See Petitioner's Letter, "The American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing's Letter of No Opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request," dated June 30, 2025 (Petitioner's Letter of No Opposition).

⁵ See Bila Solar, Inc.'s Letter, "Bila Solar Inc. Letter of No Opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request," dated July 15, 2025 (Bila Solar's Letter of No Opposition); and Sunspark Group's Letter, "Sunspark Group Letter of No Opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request," dated July 15, 2025 (Sunspark's Letter of No Opposition).

⁶ See Jinko Solar Inc.'s Letter, "Jinko Solar Inc. Letter of No Opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request," dated July 18, 2025 (Jinko Solar's Letter of No Opposition); and Canadian Solar's Letter, "Canadian Solar Letter of No Opposition to Nextracker's CCR Request," dated July 15, 2025 (Canadian Solar's Letter of No Opposition).

⁷ See *Orders*.

² The petitioner is the Coalition of Freight Rail Coupler Producers.

³ See Petitioner's Letter, "Request to Postpone Preliminary Determination," dated September 22, 2025.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Postponing the preliminary determination to 130 days after initiation of the investigations would place the deadline on Saturday, December 20, 2025. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next*